

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2006/2007

April 2007

HBT 207 – PERKAMUSAN DAN PERISTILAHAN

Masa: 3 Jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEPULUH muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

1. Pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi Bahagian A dan Bahagian B. Bahagian A mengandungi TIGA soalan dan Bahagian B mengandungi DUA soalan.
2. Jawab SEMUA soalan Bahagian A dan mana-mana SATU soalan Bahagian B.

Bahagian A: Jawab SEMUA soalan.

1. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS A, TEKS B, TEKS C dan **TEKS D** merupakan jenis-jenis teks yang khusus. Dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada teks-teks tersebut:

[a] Bincangkan

[i] lema dan sublema

[ii] fonemik dan fonetik

[iii] *tilde* dan korpus

[15 markah]

- [b] Nyatakan nama dan huraikan jenis-jenis setiap teks (**TEKS A, TEKS B, TEKS C** dan **TEKS D**) dengan memberi perhatian kepada cara pembinaan teks tersebut.

[10 markah]

2. Rujuk kepada **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS E

Dalam pengujian hipotesis, penyelidik tidak boleh menerima hipotesis nol adalah benar, penyelidik hanya mengekalkan atau menerima kerana hipotesis berkenaan adalah yang terbaik antara dua hipotesis yang ada. Oleh itu kaedah ini hanya membenarkan atau membolehkan anda menerima atau menolak hipotesis nol. Sama ada ia benar atau tidak benar dalam konteks sebenar tidak dapat dipastikan.

Sumber: Sidek Mohd Noah, 2005 [2002], **Reka Bentuk Penyelidikan**, Serdang: Penerbit UPM, muka surat 108.

TEKS F

Sometimes insects are disinclined to collect pollen, preferring nectar, or will pack it away in places from which it is not easily dislodged. Then the flowers have to have devices to force their pollen on the insect. Some blooms have become obstacle courses during which their visitors are pummelled by stamens and bombarded with pollen before they are able to leave. Broom flowers are so constructed that as the insect lands, the stamens, packed under tension inside a sealed capsule of petals, shoot out and strike the underside of the bee, covering its furry abdomen with pollen. The bucket orchid from Central America drugs its visitors.

Sumber: Attenborough, D., **Life on Earth, London**: Reader's Digest Association/BBC, muka surat 94.

- [a] Dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F** bincangkan:

- [i] perkataan dan perkataan pinjaman
- [ii] istilah dan konsep
- [iii] intensi dan ekstensi

[15 markah]

- [b] Bincangkan perbezaan dan persamaan kaedah pembentukan istilah-istilah tersebut dalam bahasa Melayu dan bahasa Inggeris dengan merujuk kepada istilah-istilah dalam **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**.

[10 markah]

...4/-

3. Jawab [a] dan [b].

- [a] Bincangkan secara kritis, dengan merujuk kepada mana-mana edisi *Kamus Dewan*, masalah perkamusan bahasa Melayu yang ditimbulkan oleh Asraf (1995) dan cadangkan cara meningkatkan mutu kamus bahasa Melayu.

[15 markah]

- [b] Bincangkan secara kritis kepentingan etimologi dan bandingkan cara maklumat etimologi dimasukkan ke dalam *Kamus Dewan* dengan sebuah kamus bahasa Inggeris.

[10 markah]

Bahagian B: Jawab SATU soalan.

4. Rujuk kepada **TEKS G**.

TEKS G

What are Angioplasty and Vascular Stenting?

Angioplasty, also called balloon angioplasty, and **vascular stenting** are minimally invasive **procedures** performed by an **interventional radiologist** to improve **blood flow** in the body's arteries.

In the angioplasty procedure, the physician threads a balloon-tipped **catheter**—a thin, plastic tube—to the site of a narrow or blocked artery and then inflates the balloon to open the vessel. The balloon is then deflated and removed from the artery. Vascular stenting, which is often performed at the same time as an angioplasty, involves the placement of a small wire mesh tube called a stent in the newly opened artery. This may be necessary after some angioplasty procedures if the artery is very narrowed or completely blocked. The stent is a permanent device that is left in the artery and may be needed to help the artery heal in an open position after the angioplasty.

Sumber: <http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info.cfm?pg=angioplasty&bhcp=1> (31 Januari 2007)

Bina padanan istilah bahasa Melayu bagi perkataan-perkataan yang ditebalkan dan digaris bawah dengan berpandukan langkah-langkah yang disenaraikan dalam pembentukan istilah bahasa Melayu. Bincangkan dan perelaskan tindakan anda dalam menghasilkan istilah anda.

[25 markah]

5. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Bincangkan kepentingan dan cara menggunakan senarai kata berikut kepada pengguna bahasa Melayu. Sertakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai.

[i] glosari

[ii] tesaurus

[10 markah]

[b] Huraikan dan bincangkan kekuatan dan kelemahan pembentukan istilah seperti yang dilakukan dalam bahasa Melayu oleh MABBIM dengan contoh-contoh daripada bahasa lain.

[15 markah]

TEKS A

956 Tribunal

N. tribunal, seat of justice, woolsack, throne; judgment seat, bar, bar of justice; court of conscience, tribunal of penance, confessional, judgment-day; forum, ecclesia, wardmote, burghmote 692n. *council*; public opinion, vox populi, electorate; judicatory, bench, board, bench of judges, panel of j., judge and jury; judicial assembly, Areopagus; judicial committee, judicial committee of the Privy Council, King's Council; Justices in Eyre, commission of the peace; Congregation of the Holy Office; original side, appellate s.

lawcourt, court, open c.; court of law, court of justice, criminal court, civil c.; Federal Court, High Court, District Court, County Court; Supreme Court, appellate court, Court of Appeal; court of inferior jurisdiction, subordinate court, small cause c., Court of Requests; court of record, Rolls Court; Court-royal, Board of Green Cloth; King's Court, Court of Exchequer, Exchequer of Pleas, Star Chamber; High Court of Parliament 692n. *parliament*; High Court of Judicature, Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division, Court of Common Pleas, Court of

course—cow

sociability 882n.
courtesy 884n.
courteous act 884n.
disinterestedness 931n.
courtesy, by
insubstantially 4adv.
courtesy call
social round 882n.
courtesy title
insubstantial thing 4n.
title 870n.
undueness 916n.
court-house
courtroom 956n.
courtier retainer 742n.
toady 879n.
flatterer 925n.
court-leet law-court 956n.
courtly well-bred 848adj.
courteous 884adj.
court manners
etiquette 848n.
court-martial
law-court 956n.
Court of Appeal
law-court 956n.
Court of Arches
ecclesiastical court 956n.
synod 985n.
court of audience
ecclesiastical court 956n.
court of law law-court 956n.
court plaster
surgical dressing 658n.
courtroom
courtroom 956n.
courtship
love-making 887n.
wooing 889n.
courtyard place 185n.
cousin kinsman 11n.
couturier clothier 228n.
artist 556n.
cove cavity 255n.
gulf 345n.
person 371n.
male 372n.
coven assembly 74n.
sorcery 983n.
covenant promise 764n., vb.
compact 765n.
contract 765vb.
title-deed 767n.
covenanted secured 767adj.
covenanter assenter 488n.
sectarist 978n.
covenanting
sectarian 978adj.
Coventry, send to
exclude 57vb.
cover offset 31n.

fill 54vb.
generate 164vb.
extend 183vb.
receptacle 194n.
be high 209vb.
wrapping 226n.
cover 226vb.
stopper 264n.
meal, dish 301n.
darken 418vb.
screen 421vb.
communicate 524vb.
conceal 525vb.
hiding-place 527n.
disguise 527n.
publish 528vb.
deception 542n.
mark 547vb.
obliterate 550vb.
correspondence 588n.
bookbinding 589n.
pretext 614n.
gamble 618vb.
cleaning cloth 648n.
safeguard 660vb.
shelter 662n.
defend 713vb.
threaten 900vb.
coverage inclusion 78n.
range 183n.
publicity 528n.
cover all cases
be general 79vb.
cover girl a beauty 841n.
cover ground
progress 285vb.
coverlet coverlet 226n.
warm clothes 381n.
covert nest 192n.
wood 366n.
screen 421n.
occult 523adj.
concealed 525adj.
refuge, shelter 662n.
coverts plumage 259n.
coverture marriage 894n.
cover up screen 421vb.
keep secret 525vb.
covet desire 859vb.
envy 912vb.
covetous avaricious 816a
desiring 859adj.
envious 912adj.
selfish 932adj.
covey group 74n.
certain quantity 104n.
covinous false 541adj.
deceiving 542adj.
cow cattle 365n.
female animal 373n.
dissuade 613vb.

[785]

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan peperiksaan

TEKS B/-
...3/-

TEKS B

prime number

1004

prime 'number *noun* (mathematics) a number that can be divided exactly only by itself and 1, for example 7, 17 and 41

primer /'praɪmə(r)/ *noun* **1** [U, C] a type of paint that is put on wood, metal, etc. before it is painted to help the paint to stay on the surface **2** /'praɪmə(r); AmE 'prɪmər/ (AmE) a book that contains basic instructions: *The President doesn't need a primer on national security.* **3** /'praɪmə(r); AmE 'prɪmər/ (AmE, old-fashioned) a book for teaching children how to read, or containing basic facts about a school subject

prime rate *noun* (especially AmE) the lowest rate of interest at which business customers can borrow money from banks—compare BASE RATE

prime time *noun* [U] the time when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio: *prime-time television/viewing*

prim-eval (also **prim-aeval**) /prɪ'mi:vl/ *adj.* [usually before noun] **1** from the earliest period of the history of the world, very ancient: *primeval rocks/forests* ◊ *primeval soup* (= the mixture of gases and substances that is thought to have existed when the earth was formed and from which life started) **2** (formal) (of a feeling, or a desire) very strong and not based on reason, as if from the earliest period of human life: *primeval instincts/urges*

primi-tive /'prɪmɪtv/ *adj., noun*

adj. **1** [usually before noun] belonging to a very simple society with no industry, etc: *primitive tribes* ◊ *primitive rituals/beliefs* **2** [usually before noun] belonging to an early stage in the development of humans or animals: *primitive man* **3** very simple and old-fashioned, especially when sth is also not convenient and comfortable: *The methods of communication used during the war were primitive by today's standards.* ◊ *The facilities on the campsite were very primitive.* **4** [usually before noun] (of a feeling or a desire) very strong and not based on reason, as if from the earliest period of human life: *a primitive instinct/desire* ► **primi-tive-ness** *noun* [U]

noun **1** an artist of the period before the Renaissance; an example of work from this period **2** an artist who paints in a very simple style like a child; an example of the work of such an artist

primo-ge-ni-ty /'praɪməʊ'dʒɛntɪʃ(r); AmE -moʊ-/ *noun* [U] **1** (formal) the fact of being the first child born in a family **2** (law) the system in which the oldest son in a family receives all the property when his father dies

prim-or-dial /'prɪmɔ:diəl; AmE -'mɔ:diəl/ *adj.* [usually before noun] (formal) **1** existing at or from the beginning of the world [SYN] PRIMEVAL: *primordial gases/seas* **2** (formal) (of a feeling or a desire) very basic [SYN] PRIMEVAL: *primordial impulses/fears*

primp /prɪmp/ *verb* (often disapproving) to make yourself look attractive by arranging your hair, putting on MAKE-UP, etc: [V] *She was busy primping in the bedroom.* [also VN]

prim-rose /'prɪmrəʊz; AmE -roʊz/ *noun* **1** [C] a small wild plant that produces pale yellow flowers in spring **2** (also **primrose 'yellow**) [U] a pale yellow colour

► **prim-rose** (also **primrose 'yellow**) *adj.*: *primrose paintwork* [IDM] **the primrose 'path** (literary) an easy life that is full of pleasure but that causes you harm in the end

prim-ula /'prɪmjələ/ *noun* a type of primrose that is often grown in gardens/yards

Pri-mus™ /'prɪmas/ (also **'Primus stove**) *noun* a small cooker/stove that you can move around that burns oil. It is used especially by people who are camping.

prince /prɪns/ *noun* **1** a male member of a royal family who is not king, especially the son or grandson of the king or queen: *the royal princes* ◊ *the Prince of Wales* **2** the male ruler of a small country or state that has a royal family; a male member of this family, especially the son or grandson of the ruler: *Prince Rainier of Monaco* **3** (in some European countries) a NOBLEMAN **4 ~ of/among sth** (literary) a man who is thought to be one of the best in a particular field: *the prince of comedy* ◊ *a prince among men*

s	t	v	z	ʃ	ʒ
see	tea	van	zoo	shoe	vision

Sumber teks
tidak
dinyatakan
untuk tujuan
peperiksaan

TEKS C

kecah

595

kecek

~ pakaian.

kecah; *kecu--*; → **kecu**.

kecah (kécah); ~ *becah* kacau-bilau, halai-balai; **berkecah** tidak kemas atau tidak teratur, berserak, berselerak, kacau-bilau: *kalah long-gok adunan itu kelihatan terlalu ~ atau tidak tentu bentuknya, betulkanlah sedikit-sedikit dgn tangan*;

mengecahkan menyerakkan, menyelerakkan, menaburkan: *kecahkan udang itu rata-rata dan tuangkan sekali kuahnya*.

kecai; **berkecai**, **berkecai-kecai**, **terkecai** 1. pecah kecil-kecil (spt kaca yg jatuh terhempas), hancur, bersepai, remuk; 2. koyak-koyak (kain, kertas, dll) hingga menjadi kepingan yg kecil-kecil, hancur: *surat itu dikoyak-koyaknya hingga menjadi berkecai-kecai*; mula-mula orang tidak percaya bahawa mayat yg sudah hancur ~ itu ialah mayat Buyung; 3. ki hancur, musnah: *harapan seorang ibu melihat anak sulung, menantu dan empat orang cucunya terbuka puasa bersamanya ~ apabila mereka terkorban dlm satu kemalangan semalam*; **ketai**.

kecak; **berkecak** bercecak; ~ pinggang bercecak pinggang.

kecak (kécak) incang-incut (kerana tercedera kaki), tertempang-tempang.

kecam I; **mengecam** mengkritik (keras), mem-bidas, mencela: *beliau ~ sikap setengah-setengah pegawai yg kerap menggunakan bahasa Inggeris dlm urusan-urusan pejabat*; **kecaman** kritikan (yg keras), bidasan, celaan: *pendapat ahli Parlimen itu telah menimbulkan ~ ~ hebat drpd ahli-ahli agama*;

pengecam pembidas, pengkritik, pencela.

kecam II sj tumbuhan (pokok), kelat lapis (meh, paya), sekujah, *Eugenia longiflora* (linneata); ~ hutan sj tumbuhan (pokok) mengambir, *Maesa ramentacea*.

kecambah tumbuhan yg baru keluar drpd benih; ~ kayu ara takkan jadi pulut-pulut prb orang yg berani tidak akan menjadi penakut (orang besar tidak akan hilang kekuasaannya); **berkecambah** 1. mulai (baru) tumbuh; 2. tumbuh dgn banyak(nya); → **cambah**.

kecamuk; **berkecamuk** 1. menjadi hebat (peperangan, perjuangan, dll), menghebat, menjadi-jadi, merajalela: *ketika itu perang dunia sedang ~*; 2. menjadi kacau atau tidak tenteram (fikiran, perasaan, dll), kacau-bilau: *perasaannya ~, cemas, duka, gembira, dan sayu*; *berbagai-bagai ingatan ~ dlm kepalanya*;

kekecamukan keadaan atau perihai ber-

kecamuk: ~ *fikiran dan perasaan*.

kecandan → **kecindan**.

kecap bunyi spt bunyi cicak;

mengecap 1. mengeluarkan bunyi spt bunyi cicak; 2. = **mengecap-ngecap**, **berkecap-kecap**, **terkecap-kecap** mengatup-ngatupkan mulut ketika makan hingga berbunyi berdecap-decap: *dia makan sambil ~-ngecap*; 3. merasa (mencuba) masakan dll, mencicip: ~ *gulai utk mengetahui sedap tidaknya*; 4. ki merasai, menikmati: ~ *kebahagiaan*; ~ *nikmat*;

kecapan sesuatu yg dikecap (dgn lidah);

pengecap 1. orang yg mengecap (merasai, menikmati); 2. perasa (lidah).

kecap (kécap) Id kicap.

kecapi I sj alat bunyi-bunyian bertali yg dipetik sbg gitar (spt cerempung); *memetik ~ bermain kecapi*;

berkecapi bermain kecapi.

kecapi II sj tumbuhan (pokok dan buah), sentul, *Sandoricum koetjape*; buah ~ buah sentul.

kecar; ~ lakum sj siput darat yg beracun, *Nani-na humphreysiana*; ~ lotong sj siput tanpa

karang, *Atopos maximus*.

kecar (kécar) † sj rojak.

keceh (kécéh) Kl; **mengeceh** menggores (memantik) api, menggesekkan (mancis dll) supaya keluar api.

kecek (kécék) I 1. Mn, Kl cakap, celoteh, borak: *seorang yg cetek ilmu pengetahuannya lebih omong atau ~nya*; ~ *anak-anak celoteh anak-anak* (budak-budak); *banyak ~ banyak cakap*, banyak mulut, (cerewet); *beralih ~, beralih percakapan* (kpd hal yg lain); *habis ~ habis cakap* (sudah selesai); 2. Kl, Tr tipu, kecoh; ~ *anak Melaka* prb gayanya spt orang yg berada padahal serba kekurangan (cakap tinggi tetapi tidak berisi); ~ *bagai bunyi merendang kacang* prb percakapan yg tidak keruan; ~ *bagai ketiak ular* prb percakapan yg tidak berkeputusan (berpanjang-panjang); ~ *berlauk-lauk*, *makan dgn sambal lada* prb, Mn selalu menyombongkan kepandaianya (kekayaannya dll) padahal bodoh (miskin dll);

berkecek-kecek bercakap-cakap, berceloteh, berbual-bual, berborak;

mengecek 1. bercakap-cakap, berbual-bual, berborak-borak; 2. menipu atau memperdaya (dgn kata-kata), memujuk utk meminta (menyuruh berbuat) sesuatu: *ibu bapanya hari-hari mendongeng, ~ dan memujuk dia supaya berkahwin*; sudah dikecek dikecong pula prb dua kali tertipu (terpedaya);

mengecekkkan 1. mempercakapkan, memper-

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan peperiksaan

...TEKS D/-
...10/-

TEKS D**damper thermostat****defrost heater****D**

damper thermostat	Termostat yang mengawal suhu sejuk ke bahagian penyejukan.	termostat peredam
data	Butir-butir atau maklumat terperinci yang diketahui atau telah dikumpulkan tentang sesuatu dan dapat dijadikan asas untuk membuat kajian, analisis atau kesimpulan.	data
data book	Buku yang mengandungi data atau maklumat yang berkaitan sesuatu alat atau komponen	buku data
dead	Keadaan punca bekalan diputuskan.	mati
dead circuit	Litar yang belum mendapat bekalan elektrik.	litar mati
deep fat fryer	Periuk yang menggoreng dengan cara merendam bahan makanan dalam minyak yang banyak.	penggoreng jeluk
deflection coil/plate	Plat atau gelung yang memesongkan elektron.	gelung/plat elektron
defrost heater	Alat pemanas yang berfungsi mencairkan bahan yang dibekukan.	pemanas nyahfros

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan peperiksaan